THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

TO RENT.—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODIous dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.

Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room, and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to
H. PENNINGTON
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 5, 1855. No. 4.

FOR SALE.

A Rare Chance for Woollen and Cotton Manufacturers.

THE "OLD NORTH STATE MANUFACTURING COMPANY" HAVING SOLD their Buildings and Grounds to the Atlantic & N. C. R. Company, will offer at public Sale (if not otherwise disposed of previously) on the 30th day of November, on the premises, their entire stock of Machinery, comprising their Woollen and Cotton Mill, also,

1 Twenty-five Horse (power) Engine and
2 Boilers, each (Cylender) 30 ft. long and 36 in diameter.

It was made by J. P. Morris & Co., Philadelphia, and is declared by all who have seen it in operation, to be unsurpassed by any in the State.

Their Woolen Machine consists of 3 sets Cards, 1 Broad Gig, 1 Shear, 3 Jacks, 5 Jean Looms, 1 do Grinder.

1 Sattin Napper, 3 Cash'm'r do. 2 Wool Pickers, 3 set Fulling Stocks, 2 Sattinett do. 1 Cloth Winder.

Also, many other articles too numerous to mention, such as Fanks, Dye-tubs, welded wrought Iron Pipes for cold water and for heating the Buildings by steam, etc., etc.

The above Machinery is in good running order, requiring but few repairs to make it almost as good as new. It was manufactured by Henry Goulding and Wm. Bickfred, of Worcester, Mass., whose names are a guarantee for their work.

The Cotton Machinery was made by Messrs Danforth, Cooke & Co., of Patterson, N. J., is entirely new, and only one half of it has been in operation. It contains all the latest improvements, and has been pronounced by one of our most experienced manufacturers to be unequalled by any in the State; and the Yarn has already established a name, taking precedence even of the very best offered in this market. It is composed of 636 inch Cards, 1 Railway head with plunger, 1 Drawing frame with patent Coilers and Stop Motions, 2 coilers to the head.

1 Single and 1 Double Roller beam Speeders, 4 improved Danforth Spinning Frames, 132 Spindles each,
3 Power Reels, 1 warper, &c., &c.

And in fact of every article of Machinery that goes to make up what may be called a perfect Factory.

Persons desirous of purchasing are requested either to call upon John Blackwell, President, or James W. Carner, Secretary, or Dr. John A. Guion, Treasurer; or to address their inquiries to the "Old North State Manufacing Company," Newbern, N. C.
Oct. 30, 1855. 1097—w5t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN MARTIN COURT OF EQUITY.—Timothy W. Ward and others vs. John P. Turner and Hardy W. B. Price—Fall Term, 1855.

To Hardy W. B. Price, SIR:—You are hereby notified to appear before the Honorable the Judge of this Court, at the Court House in Williamston, at the ensuing term, to be held on the last Monday in February, 1856, and plead, answer, or demur to the amended bill of the complainants above named, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against you, and the same heard accordingly.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, in Williamston, this the 24th day of October, A. D. 1855.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.
Oct. 28, 1855. 1097—w6w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO ME EXecuted by Menassah Sater, on the 16th day of August, 1853, for certain purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell, on the 20th of December next, on the premises, one tract of land lying in Wake county, on the north side of Crabtree Creek, near the paper mill, containing two hundred and sixty-six acres, more or less.

Also at the residence of said Menassah Sater, on Saturday the 22d day of December, I will sell the tract of land on which he resides, known as the mill tract, situated on Barton's creek and containing thirteen acres more or less. Also two stills and stands, and all other fixtures about the still-house, together with a large stock of hogs, oxen, cows and calves, horses, household and kitchen furniture, plantation tools, crop of corn, fodder, one wagon and harness, four carts, one carriage, and one negro woman, and various other articles.

☞ Terms six months credit with bond and approved security. W. H. HIGH, *Trustee*.
Oct. 20, 1855. 97—td.

$5,000 WANTED, FOR ONE OR more years, on indisputable security. Apply to the Editors of the N. C. Standard or address box 127, Raleigh Post Office.
Raleigh, Nov. 2, 1855. 99—1m.

HOUSE AND LOT IN FRANKLINTON FOR SALE.—This lot is situated about sixty yards from the Railroad Hotel, and in the business part of the village. The dwelling is very convenient, with four rooms. Any person wishing to examine the property can do so by calling on Mr. Whitfield, the Railroad agent at Franklinton.—Those wishing to buy will apply to me at Raleigh.
H. PENNINGTON.
Sept. 20, 1855. 78—tf.

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.
E. L. HARDING.

E. P. NASH'S STOCK OF PIANOS NOW ON HAND.

One Louis 14th pattern, 7 full octaves, double front, with richly carved scroll legs and mouldings.
One large 7 octaves, heavy carved mouldings and leg caps, and sliding desk.
One large 7 octaves, beautiful carved front ornaments and sliding desk.
One large 7 octaves, round corners, fancy desk and candlestands.
One large 6¾ octaves, round corners, double fronts, ornamented tablet.
One large 6¾ octaves, round corners, carved tablet &c.
One large 6¾ octaves, square corners, banded tablet.
One large 6¾ octaves, square corners, fancy desk, &c.
One large 6¾ octaves, large round corner, fancy desk, &c.
One large 6¾ octaves, small round corner, carved tablets, &c.
One large 6¾ octaves, square flush fancy desk, &c.
One large 6¾ octaves, small round corner, carved tablets, &c.
One large 6¾ octaves, square corner, sunk panel, &c.
Two large 6⅓ octaves, square corner, plain illuminated plates.
One large 6⅓ octaves, large round corner, candlestands, &c.
Two 6⅓ octaves, square flush, fancy desks and stands.
Nineteen large 6 octaves, Pianos, of various patterns and styles of finish.

All the above instruments are from the celebrated factories of Jno. B. Dunham, H. Worcester, A. Stodart, Griffin, &c Every Piano sold is warranted, and must give satisfaction even to the most fastidious. Prices of the above ranging from $225 to $600.
Nov. 12, 1855. 102—1y.

NEW STOCK!

DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete.

E. L. HARDING.
November 2, 1855. 99—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Pursuant to an order heretofore made in the Petition of Edw'd Graham and others, Infants ex parte, I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House door in the City of Raleigh, on the Saturday of November Court week, being the 24th day of November instant, a negro girl well trained and very valuable, aged some twelve or thirteen years, called Serena.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash. Bond with approved security, payable twelve months after the day of sale for the residue.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, *Commissioner*.
Nov. 9, 1855. 102—waswtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY, in Equity.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1855, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake in the matter of Henry A. Murrell and others, the undersigned Clerk and Master will proceed to sell on the premises on the 1st day of December next, being Saturday, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A tract of land situate, lying and being in Wake County on the waters of little Fall Creek, about eleven miles north of Raleigh, containing about one hundred and sixty-three acres, lately the estate of M. G. Murrell, dec'd., of Wake County.

TERMS OF SALE:—Seventy-five dollars of purchase money, to be paid in cash at the time of sale. A credit of nine months will be given to the purchaser for the residue upon his entering into bond with two approved sureties.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
Nov. 9, 1855. 102—waswtd.

JUST TO HAND, ANOTHER LOT OF FINE OVER Coats, Business Coats, Talmas, &c. Also a fresh supply of Cloths, Cass. and Vesting to be made to order; all of which will be sold low for cash. Call soon and supply yourselves, and don't forget to bring the wherewith.
KING & BIGGS.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1855. 102—3t.

N. B.—Those indebted to us will please make arrangements to settle, on or before the first of January 1856, as one of the firm expects to leave the State at that time. Those who don't comply with the above request will be waited on by an agent. K. & B.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT OCTOBER Term, 1855, of Yadkin County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Jones, deceased, and the said Jones having, by his last will, directed that all his real and personal estate be sold at public auction.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following real and personal estate, to wit: A valuable tract of land on which the dec'd's family resided, lying on the Yadkin river, in Yadkin County, eight miles west of Rockford, containing between four and five hundred acres, of which about 150 acres is rich bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; the uplands are of very good quality; the land is well watered, and has upon it a very comfortable dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses and improvements, and is situated in a very healthy region of country, and in a neighborhood of good society. Also, four negro slaves, a boy about 17 years of age, a girl about 13, and two small boys, one about 7 and the other 5 years old, and all very likely. All the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, provender, &c.—A large lot of sole and upper leather. All the household and kitchen furniture. One new waggon. One set blacksmith's tools. And all the farming tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment. And all those having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN JERVIS, *Executor*.
October 8, 1855. 92—td.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Williams, deceased, is propounded for probate, in open Court, by W. S. Harris, the Executor thetein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wright B. Hendrick, and Mary his wife, and Jesse Williams, some of the heirs-at-law, and next of kin of the said Thomas Williams, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1855, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the same if they think proper so to do.

Witness: Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D., 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.
October 8, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.) 92—w6w.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C.
JAMES TURNER.
October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANnouncing to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.

H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855 94—

FINE FRUIT TREES!

30,000 FRUIT TREES OF THE FINEST select kinds, native and foreign, are now ready for sale by Joshua Lindley at New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C., and Owen Lindley, at Cane Creek, Chatham Co., N. C., consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines and Cherries. Persons wanting Trees will please to direct their orders to Joshua Lindley, New Garden, or Owen Lindley, Cane Creek.

JOSHUA LINDLEY,
OWEN LINDLEY.
Nov. 6, 1855. 1098—w5w.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ABOUT the 1st day of October last, my negro boy, Sylvester, five feet eight or nine inches high; large front teeth; tolerable quick spoken. Said boy has a wife at S. M. Williams's, about 8 miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of he said Williams. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me six miles South of Raleigh, or in Raleigh jail so I can get him again.

JAMES PENNY.
Nov. 5, 1855. 1098—wtf.

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 18, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east*.
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Oahoma county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west*.

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east*.
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east*.
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.
Aug. 14 1855. 1089—lawtDec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompanied an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

** The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh Sept. 1855. N. C. Book Store. 82—

Resumption of the Through Travel!

DAILY, DIRECT, BY THE
SEABOARD & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD,
AND THE SPLENDID BAY STEAMERS
LOUISIANA AND NORTH-CAROLINA,

WHICH HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED, *cleansed, repainted* and put in the most *complete order* for the Safe and Comfortable transportation of the Southern travel to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. On and after Thursday, Nov. 1st, The Trains of the SEABOARD and ROANOKE RAIL ROAD will leave WELDON, N. C. *DAILY* at 2 *o'clock, P. M.*, after the arrival of the MORNING TRAIN from WILMINGTON, N. C., for *PORTSMOUTH, Va.*, connecting there with the BAY STEAMERS, LOUISIANA and NORTH CAROLINA, which leave the DEPOT WHARF, *DAILY, (Sundays excepted,)* at 6 o'clock, P. M., for BALTIMORE, arriving there the next morning at 7 o'clock, in time for the CARS for PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

SCHEDULE FOR THE THROUGH LINE!

Leave Wilmington, N. C.,	at	6 A. M.
" Weldon "	"	2 P. M.
" Portsmouth, Va.,	"	6 P. M.
" Baltimore,	"	9 A. M.
" Philadelphia,	"	2 P. M.

Passengers need not apprehend any danger in taking this route, as hard frosts and ice have made their appearance, and the Sanatory Authorities of Portsmouth and Norfolk have notified their absent citizens that it is perfectly safe for them to return.

OWEN D. BALL,
Agent S. & R. R. R. Co.
Portsmouth, Nov. 7, 1855. 101—1m.

I. O. O. F.

THE GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F. OF NORTH CAROLINA, will hold its annual communication in Wilmington, N. C., on the fourth Monday in November next, being the 26th day of the month. Subordinate Lodges will take notice, and send delegates accordingly.

THOS. M. GARDNER,
Grand Secretary.
Oct. 24, 1855. 97—till 4th Mon. in Nov.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

PRINCIPALS: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Bright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware: P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19 1855. 17—

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President*.

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N

THE REIGN OF TERROR CONTINUES.

Since the election on the 5th inst., we rarely open a New Orleans paper without having our feelings shocked with details of ruffianly deeds, perpetrated by bands of desperadoes on unoffending citizens, who appear to be marked out and maltreated in order to afford practical illustrations that Americans *are* "ruling America;" and that, too, with an iron force that puts to shame all the terrible iniquities of the master tyrant that, in days gone by, scourged terror stricken France. There is no security in walking the streets after night, unless it be one's fortune to have voted in accordance with the views of these bands of imported and native fiends. Old age, public services, nor aught else, is any protection against the dexterous slung-shot and knife of the impious murderers who seem to have overthrown the municipal authorities and instituted a state of affairs never before approached in this Republic for villainy and audacity.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th inst., has the following:

TWO MEN KILLED—SEVERAL WOUNDED—THE BALLOT-BOXES BROKEN UP IN SEVERAL PRECINCTS!—We had hoped that the election yesterday would have been one of the most quiet that ever was held in this city, and the orderly manner in which matters were conducted during the early part of the day seemed to indicate that the hope was well founded. Unfortunately, as noon approached, an excitement commenced at the Eighteenth Precinct, having its origin, as we learn, in a contest for precedence in approaching the polls. Major Henry Blaize, (one of the officers of the German Military Companies,) who assumed a championship on the Democratic side, struck one of the Americans, and thereupon half a dozen revolvers were drawn on him. He started to run, and some eighteen or twenty shots were fired at him. One bullet took effect in his thigh, another in his foot, and a third passed across his breast. We counted eleven shots in a board fence, all of which had been fired at Blaize.

Soon after several fights ensued, and among others, E. D. White, a city contractor, was badly beaten and wounded.

The next difficulty occurred at the Twentieth Precinct. How it commenced we could not ascertain, but of the bloody issue we are certain. A man named Antoine Feiler, a native of France, who had his naturalization papers in his hand, was stabbed in the centre of the abdomen by somebody—who, we could not ascertain. His friends put him in a cab, and conveyed him to a Charity Hospital: but he was dead before he arrived there. An inquest will be held over his body to-day, or as soon as witnesses can be procured.

Towards evening Dr. Sherrer, who kept a drug-store at the corner of Greatmen and St. Ferdinand-street, was fatally wounded by a pistol shot at the polling booth of the Twentieth Precinct. It is said that he went to the poll with his naturalization papers in one hand and a pistol in the other, and that, being opposed by an American he fired at him and wounded him in his arm. The American then returned the fire, and the shot proved fatal. The deceased had occasionally been subject to fits of insanity.

A man named Antoine was also shot in his leg: several shots were also fired at James Boylan while he was on horseback, and a German was stabbed or wounded in his face.

Towards 11 o'clock, P. M., a party of men broke into the Ninth Precinct and destroyed the ballot-box, with its contents. There is said to be a Democratic majority of 60 or 70 in this precinct.

At midnight, a crowd—probably the same one that destroyed the ballot-box in the Ninth Precinct—forced their way into the engine-house where the inspectors of the Seventh Precinct were engaged in counting the votes. They at once forced the inspectors and clerks to retire, when they seized upon the ballot-box and utterly destroyed both it and its ballots. There were in this Precinct 894 votes cast, and, previous to the destruction of the box, it had been ascertained that the Democratic majority on the State ticket was 212.

Thd Trne Delta of the 10th has the following:

HOW LONG ARE RUFFIANS TO RULE THE CITY!—It is, we believe, well known to every person in this community, that since Monday last band of Thugs hold undisputed sway after sun-down in this city, and that no decent man, even if he can prove that he was cradled within view of Mount Vernon, can consider his life safe for a moment from the attacks of the bullies, if he don't hurrah for "Sam." If an honest watchman attempts to interfere, he is either assassinated on the spot, or kicked and beaten like a dog, as was the case a few nights ago, when watchman Take was nearly killed, on Perdida street, for endeavoring to prevent a gang of the "shoulder strikers" from breaking open a house. The leader of the gang in that instance is well known to the police, yet thus far no arrest have been made.

On Thursday night Alderman Durrell, while going into Holt's on Gravier street, in company with several gentlemen, was insulted and abused by a gang who were there at the same time, and after leaving the house in company with his friends, he was "knuckled," and brought to the curbstone rather unceremoniously. No one, of course, knew who the dexterous operator was. The reasons assigned by the outsiders for the operation on Alderman Durell, was, that he joined the Know-Nothing Order, and not liking it voted the Democratic ticket on Monday last. It is useless to enumerate the acts of violence nightly perpetrated by the rowdies acting under the prestige of "Sam," they are patent to all; and the police, with a few honorable exceptions, from the Chief down, if not actual participants, are thoroughly acquainted with the principal actors.

We know that there are many members of the Know-Nothing party in this city who repudiate and abhor these horrible outrages as much as we do, and are anxious that the perpetrators should be brought to justice, but until there be a united effort by the good men of all parties to put them down, we see no other alternative left than to adopt the California rule—to consider society dissolved, and each man become his own protector. As things now stand, no decent man who had the manliness to express his opinion, is safe from the brass knuckles, the slung-shot, or the dagger of the assassin; and the only problem to be solved is, whether or not ruffianism is to reign triumphant in the queen city of the South. It is full time that all men, of whatever shade of politics, religion or nationality, should take the matter into serious consideration.

The Picayune, of the same date, has the following version of the attack on Alderman Durell:

MORE VIOLENCE AND BLOOD.—The rule of blood and brutality is not yet ended. With the return of each morning we hear of new outrages in which quiet citizens are the sufferers. One of the last operations of this description that has come to our notice was perpetrated last night on Gravier street on the person of Alderman Durell. He had been in one of the coffe-houses on that street, in company with Dr. Dalton and Mr. Chas. Lee, when certain individuals, who came into the coffee-house, pointed to Alderman Durell and said "That's the d—d traitor," and other words of similar import. Subsequently they went out and returned with a stranger, to whom they again pointed out Mr. Durell as "the d—d traitor with a shawl on." Mr. Durell and his friends thereupon thought it best to leave, and after they had gone a short distance towards St. Charles street, a man, supposed to be the stranger to whom Alderman D. was last pointed out, ran up behind him and felled him with a blow from a slung-shot, or some other deadly weapon of a similar character. The Alderman fell with his forehead against the curbstone, and was rendered wholly insensible. He was immediately placed in a cab and conveyed to his residence, but the wielder of the slung-shot was not arrested.

"The wielder of the slung shot was not arrested!" and the *Picayune* has done its duty to the outraged law! It then annexes the following very brief paragraph:

Another case of violence occurred at Carrollton just as the 9 o'clock train of cars was about starting for the city. The engineer of the train who, for some cause or other, had been "spotted," was attacked by a gang of some twelve or fourteen individuals, and stabbed twice. It is expected that the wound would result fatally. It is to be hoped that the perpetrators of this bloody outrage will be traced out and brought to justice.

"It is to be *hoped* that the perpetrators of *this* bloody outrage will be traced out and brought to justice," the valiant *Picyune* ventures to remark. The immaculate *Crescent*, the chief Know-Nothing organ, does not deign a notice of these trifling incidents in its Saturday's issue. Equally silent is the saintly parsonic *Creole*. The *Delta's* version is as follows:

THE REIGN OF TERROR.—Alderman Durell, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, was night before last, about 10 o'clock, grossly insulted, while at Holt's on Gravier street, where he was in company with Dr. Dalton and another friend, by a party of scoundrels, who pointed him out as a d—d traitor, who had deserted their party and voted the Democratic ticket. By the advice of his friends, Mr. D. left to go home, but was followed by a Herculean fellow who, after passing the Jewel coffee house, felled him to the earth by a blow on the back of his head with a slung shot. He fell against the curb stone, and for a time lay insensible. He was slightly injured in the head and was taken home bleeding.

RAILROADS IN FRANCE.—A friend has left with us several numbers of the New Brunswick (N. J.) "Fredonian," containing a series of letters from different cities in Europe, written by Mr. W. P. Burrow, son of Mr. B. Burrow, of this city, which are highly creditable to the genius and intelligence of the writer. It always gives us pleasure when we hear of young men, natives of our city, bringing themselves into favorable notice abroad by their talents and good conduct, and we are proud to say that such instances are by no means of rare occurrence. Young Mr. Burrow was sent to New Brunswick (N. J.) to learn the art of engine-building, in which his rapid proficiency and the proofs which he gave of his ingenuity and skill, together with the uniform excellence of his conduct, so recommended him to favor that ere he had attained the period of manhood he was advanced to the responsible situation of Engineer on board the steamship Hermann, now running between New York and Hamburg, &c

His letters to the New Brunswick paper, though on a variety of subjects, have always a reference to his favorite topics—steamboats and railroads. In one of them from Havre, there is a description of the way in which they construct and run railroads in France, which, though not new to the better informed class of readers in this country, may be so to the masses, for whose benefit we transcribe it—premising that we too shall be glad to receive letters from our young men who go abroad, whether on business or only to "see the elephant," giving us the results of their experience:

"The railroad system in this country, without a single defect, holds out an example to the world.—Their regularity, safety, and comfort are without a parallel. Perhaps a few lines descriptive of this system would not be objectionable. The roads are universally as solid and permanent as material and workmanship can make them. The sills or ties are laid on substantial brick or stone foundations, covered over afterwards even with the bottom of the rail with a cement, which when matured is as impregnable as granite. Covering the woodwork, it excludes the air from it and lasting as it does for ages, it has not that room for settling which occasions so man irregularities along the line of some of our best roads in America. Along the line on either side are planted trees, arching over and forming a most delightful shade. Fences, too, extend along the entire route, which prevent any possibility of cattle being on the road. No one is allowed to trespass on the road, there being a heavy penalty on such as do. Their railroads all have double tracks. Along the entire route are placed signal or flagmen within six hundred yards of one another, a space short enough to allow them to examine minutely every square inch of their beat. Running over or under the various highways, there is no danger of any obstruction at road crossings. The engineers on these roads are carefully examined as to their qualifications, standing in society, and judgment; and in short, there are no means ever so minute, which are conducive to safety, that are not employed.

But to the *modus operandi*:—We will suppose a train starting from this city to Paris (you will understand that in every ten miles on the route are station houses with a telegraph office attached to the same.) It is telegraphed to the next station from here, that the train has left, the conductor of said train receiving at the same time, a way bill, stating in the handwriting of the agent here at what time the train left, and in this way the agent at the next station knows at what time to expect the train. When it does arrive the conductor gives to the agent his way bill who sets down at what time he arrived and at what time he started, and so on to the next station, where the same routine of operation is gone through with. The clocks at every station are by the telegraph compared every day, that there may be no chance of differing.

Now I wish to know where the danger is on a road conducted in this manner. To be sure there may occur sometimes a breakage in the train or engine, which might cause an accident. Owing to this fear the trains and all the machinery appertaining thereto are carefully examined at every station, and their speed being limited to only twenty-five miles an hour, I must admit that I see, even in using intense scrutiny (for you will understand I was very minute in this particular observance) no fear of accident of any kind on these French Railroads.—Their accommodations and comfort, in conclusion I will say, are as good as ours in America, and with practical use if only one-half the precautions on *these* roads were adopted on our American roads there would be this winter more chairs drawn around the fireside of many homes in our loved country containing fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, whose countenances and gentle voices have been ever looked upon with delight and joy. There would be less children answering to the name of orphans, and a less number of widows to claim our not too freely given sympathy."

ODD-FELLOWSHIP IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Yesterday the reports of the various officers of the Grand Lodge of this State, now in session, were presented, and from these we have gleaned a few items for those who have the prosperity of the Order at heart.

The returns from Subordinate Lodge show that there are 1806 contributing members within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. From January 1st, 1854, to June 30th, 1855, there have been 383 Initiations; 79 Rejections; 53 Admissions by Card; 180 Withdrawals; 16 Reinstatements; 83 Suspensions; 61 Expulsions; 42 Deaths.

The number of Past Grands is 333.

The following amounts have bern received: For Initiations, $1,995.50; for Degrees, $4,056.12, for Dues, $7,313.34; for Fines and from other sources $742.34; for Widow's and Orphan's Fund, $2,365.30. Amount upon which per centage is paid, $14,072.60, and the amount to be paid the Grand Lodge, $2,110.87.

There has been received for per centage, $2,205.25; charter fee Carolina Lodge, No. 52, $30; Books, $5; Cards, $8.60. Amount received from all sources, $2,248.85.

There has been expended for the relief of brothers, $2,679.84; Burying the Dead, $730; Education of Orphans, $278.15; Relief of Widowed Families, $301.44. Total amount of relief, $3,987.43.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer to the credit of the Grand Lodge is $1,204.03.

During the year, warrants to open four new Lodges were granted, viz: Carolina Lodge, No. 52, at Jamestown, Guilford county; Monroe Lodge, No. 53, at Monroe, Union county; Ezel Lodge, No. 54, at Roxboro, Person county; and Marlboro Lodge, No. 55, at Marlboro in Pitt county. These Lodges with the exception of Monroe No. 53, have all been instituted.

The Grand Master W. S. G. Andrews, Esq., thus closes his interesting report:

"We have passed through a season of severe pecuniary difficulty; this has affected the Lodges as severely as it has individuals. It is a matter of congratulation that our finances have been maintained in so good a state.

I trust that your communication will be one of great benefit to the Order, that you will make a thorough examination of its work in all its parts, and as far as possible mark it more useful and available for the diffusion of the principles of Friendship, Love and Truth."

Tennyson's new poem is thus "briefly and comprehensively" criticised:

"Dismally dull and dolefully dawdlin,'
Tennyson's Maud should be Tennyson's Maudlin'."

An old Greenland seaman said he could readily believe that crocodiles shed tears, for he had often seen whales blubber.

"I have not loved lightly," as the man said whom he married a widow weighing three hundred pounds.

Clingman's Peak.—The Highest Mountain east of the Mississippi.

Extract from a descriptive letter from the Hon. T. L. Clingman.

In a letter addressed by the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman (of the Buncombe district of N. C.) to Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, the writer gives a minute description of his admeasurement, by barometer, of several peaks of the Black Mountain range, in the said Buncombe district, the highest of which Professor Henry has named Clingman's Peak, in honor of the discoverer. The following is an extract from the letter, which will disclose to the reader some of the most beautiful of all the beautiful scenery of the great Apalachian range:

"From the head of the Swannanoah, at Mr. Steps,' where an angler can find speckled trout, there is an easy way to the Mountain House, built by Mr. Wm. Patton, of Charleston, S. C. Its present occupant will provide one with pleasant lodgings, and what mountain journeys render so welcome, all such comforts "for the inner man" as this region affords with fresh salmon from Scotland, and champagne from France, to make them go down easily. After resting here awhile, at the height of five thousand four hundred and sixty feet(5,460) above the sea level, two miles of travel on horse-back, as hundreds of ladies can testify, will bring him to the top of "Mt. Mitchel."

When one is upon this peak he appears to be on a centre, from which there run off five immense mountain chains. To the northward stretches the main ledge of the Black with a succession of cones and spires along its dark crest.

On its right, from the far northeast, from the Keyston State, across the entire breadth of Virginia, seemingly from an immeasurable distance, comes the long line of the Blue Ridge or Alleghany, but when it passes almost under him, it is comparatively so much depressed as scarcely to be perceptible, save where at the point of junction, stimulated by the presence of its gigantic neighbor, it shoots up into a pinnacle so steep, that, to use a hunter's phrase, it would "make a buzzard's head swim, if he were to attempt to fly over it."

Thence it runs southerly, till it touches South Carolina, when it tends west, and is soon hidden behind colossal masses that obstruct further vision in that direction. As the chain of the Black sweeps around westwardly, it is suddenly parted into two immense branches which run off in opposite courses. The northern terminates in a majestic pile, with a crown-like summit, with numerous spurs from its base; while to the south there leads off the long ridge of Craggy with its naked slopes and fantastic peaks, over which dominates its great "Dome," challenging, in its altitude, ambitious comparison with the Black itself.

Let the observer then lift his eye to a remote distance, and take a circuit in the opposite direction. Looking to the southeast and to the east, he sees, beyond "King's mountain,' and others less known to fame, the plain of the two Carolinas, stretched out over a field of illimitable space, in color and outline indistinguishable from the "azure brow" of the calm ocean. Near to him, to the northeast, over the Linville mountain, stands squarely upright the "Table rock," with its perpendicular faces; and its twin-brother, the "Hawkbill," with its curved beak of overhanging rock, and neck inclined, as if in the act to stoop down on the plain below. Farther on, there rises in solitary grandeur, the rocky throne of the abrupt and wild "Grandfather." This "ancient of days" was long deemed the "monarch of mountains," but now, like other royal exiles he only retains a shadow of his former authority in a patriarchal name, given because of the grey beard he shows, when a frozen cloud has iced his rhododendrons. Westward of him stands a victorious rival, the gently undulating prairie of the "Roan," stretching out for ten (10) miles in length, until its green and flowery carpet is terminated by a castellated crag, the "Bluff."

From this extends southwardly, the long, but broken line of the "Unaka," through the passes of which, far away over the entire valley of East Tennessee, is seen in the distance the blue outline of the Cumberland mountains, as they penetrate the State of the "dark and bloody ground." In contrast with the bold aspect and rugged chasms of the "Bald mountain," its smoothly shaven and regularly rounded top bringing to mind some classic cupola; for, when the sunlight sleeps upon its convex head, it seems a temple more worthly of all the gods than that Pantheon, its famed Roman rival. As the eye again sweeps onward, it is arrested by the massive pile of the great "Smoky mountain," darkened by its fir-trees, and often by the cloudy drapery it wears. From thence there streches quite through Haywood and Henderson to South Carolina's border, the long range of the "Balsam mountain," its pointed steeples overtopping the "Cold mountain" and "Pisgah," and attaining probably their greatest elevation towards the head of the French Broad river.

Besides these, the eye rests on many a "ripe green valley" with its winding streams, and many a nameless peak, and many a waving ridge imitating in its curling shapes the billows of the ocean when most lashed by the tempest. And if one is favored by Jove, he many perchance hear the sharp, shrill scream of his "cloud cleaving minister," and, as he sweeps by with that bright eye which "pierces downward, onward, or above, with a pervading vision,' or encircles him in wide curves, shows reflected back from the gloden brown of his long wings,

The westering beams aslant

of the descending sun.

But from "Mount Mitchel," where one is stil tempted to linger, since my first visit, a way has been opened quite to the highest point. As one rides along the undulating crest of the ridge, he has presented to him a succession of varied, picturesque and beautiful views. Sometimes he passes through open spots smooth and green enough to be the dancing grounds of the fairies, and anon he plunges into dense forests of balsam, over ground covered by thick beds of moss so soft and elastic, that a wearied man reposes on it as he would on a basin of fluid mercury. In the last and largest of the little prairies one will be apt to pause awhile, not only for the sake of the magnificent panorama in the distance, but also because attracted by the gentle beauty of the spot, its grassy, waving surface, interspersed with flattened rocky seats, studded, in the sunlight, with glittering scales of mica, and, here and there, clusters of young balsams flourishing in their freshest and richest green, in this, their favorite climate, pointed at top, but spreading below evenly till their lower branches touch the earth, and presenting the outlines of regular cones.

From this place the highest peak is soon attained. Any one who doubts its altitude may thus easily satisfy himself, for it stands, and will continue to stand, courting measurement. One who, from the eminence, looks down on its vast proportions, its broad base, and long spurs running out for miles in all directions, and gazes in silent wonder on its dark plumage of countless firs, will feel no fear that its "shadow will ever become less," or that in the present geological age it will meet the fate fancied by the poet when he wrote the words:—

Winds under ground or waters forcing way,
Sidelong had pushed a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pince.

I fear, my dear sir, that I have made this letter much too long for your patience; and yet the vegetation and surrounding scenery of this mountain, peculiar and remarkable as it is, might well tempt me to say many things that I have omitted. I hope your interest in all that relates to natural science will find an apology for my having so long trespassed upon your valuable time.

Prof. JOSEPH HENRY. T. L. CLINGMAN.

THE COMING WHEAT CROP.—During the past week we have taken pains to enquire of persons, from the various surrounding counties relative to the growing wheat crop. In Pittsylvania there has been rather over an average crop sown, and in Halifax a very abundant one. In Henry county the farmers have sown unusually heavy crops; Franklin has about an average crop, and the same is the case with Patrick. A farmer from Caswell, N. C., informs us that so far, as his observations go, which are quite extensive, the soil of Caswell has never contained a larger amount of seed wheat. Taken all together, and wheat crop in this region will be unusually large, and if the seasons should be propitious for its growth the next yield will be greater than was ever known before.

Dam. Rep.

SUICIDE.—We learn that Mrs. Winslow, daughter of Hugh Baker, of Guilford county, committed suicide on Friday night last, by cutting her throat with a razor.

No cause is assigned for the rash act.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF A WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The following article, from a late Liverpool paper, we have reason to believe, is from the pen of a brother of one of the British Privy Council:

"A war between England and the United States would have so much the character of a grand act of national insanity, that we cannot bring ourselves to believe that either nation will allow it to be committed. The following considerations affecting the two countries ought to render such a contest impossible:

England is at present engaged in a war which costs her thirty to forty millions a year, and is adding about twenty millions a year to her already enormous national debt. A war with the United States would double her expenses, and leave her at the end of it, with a national debt of a thousand to twelve hundred millions of pounds sterling.

England has already an urgent necessity for every soldier whom she can raise, for service in the Crimea; but, if she goes to war with the United States, she must find 50,000 to 60,000 additional soldiers, or abandon her possessions in America; for, loyal as are the people of Canada, and of the British West Indies, it is not to be supposed that they will either be able or willing to resist the whole military force of the United States, year after year, during a long and desperate war, without the aid of a powerful English army.

England is at present dependant on the United States for three-fourths of the cotton which employs her manufacturing population; and, if any considerable quantity of grain or flour is to be obtained from anywhere, this year, it will be from the United States and from Canada. A war with America, therefore, means bread at starvation prices, and half our manufacturing population starving and rioting in our streets.

England, at present, every year sends abroad manufactured goods, and other products of British industry, to the value of a hundred millions sterling, and receives an equal amount of products of foreign industry in return. All this prodigious amount of national wealth, with the ships which convey it, will become lawful prize to a swarm of American privateers from the day on which war is declared.

In addition to the miseries and the crimes which such a war will produce during its continuance, it will leave behind it the most deadly hate, between the people of England and a people of a kindred race, who will, in a few years, form a great community, of a hundred millions of souls, stretching across the North American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

Such will be the losses of England in a war with the United States."

WALKER THE FILLIBUSTER.—The New York *Times* gives the following sketch of Walker, who has so successfully invaded Nicaragua:

"Mr. Walker is a native of Tennessee. His education is liberal to an extreme. Few young men, we understand, enjoyed finer advantages in that respect, than he did on coming to manhood. That he has not properly improved or legitimately diected them, in his subsequent career on the Pacific, is no fault of his professional habits, his lack of firmness, or want of political information. He is a lawyer by profession, and has had editorial experience at the press. His devotion to the principles of free government is extreme. On this point, faulty, if you please, he has been stubborn and persevering, rather than enthusiastic. We understand, indeed, that enthusiasm, in the popular sense, is no part of his disposition.

He is, or was, when he left the Atlantic States, and we have since heard nothing to the contrary, of a steady, sober habit, remarkably quiet in personal intercourse, of high moral courage and indomitable will. While nothing could have given his family, friends and acquaintances at home more surprise, than the first news of his turning fillibuster in Lower California, there is not one of them who has since doubted his bravery, or questioned his presevereence in execution of a settled political purpose. Nor do they believe that his success, when achieved, will be turned to bloody account, as against humanity, or to the wilful disturbance of the relations between friendly powers with which his movements have no necessary connection.

Mr. Walker is a young man of only thirty one years. If he is yet wanting in the element of true wisdom as a politician, he is equally devoid of motive to desperation o recklessness as the successful invader of Nicaragua. Of the character of the material, in men, that he carried with him from San-Francisco, and that which hae sincejoined him from Sacramento, we are partially ignorant; though we incline to believe that he has the power and influence of complete control over them, and that, in any event, he will sacrifice his own life, sooner than see his followers, as a body, bring odium on the cause, or defeat the purposes which he has (unwisely it may be) asserted in Nicaragua.

THE TWO HEIRS.—"I remember," says the late Postmaster General of "the United States, the first time I visited Burlington Vt., as Judge of the Supreme Court. I had left it many years before, a poor boy. At the time I left there were two familie of special note for their standing and wealth. Each of them had a son about my own age. I was very poor, and these boys were very rich. During the long years of hard toil which passed before my return, I had almost forgotten them. They had long ago forgotten me.

Approaching the court house, for the first time in company with several gentlemen of the bench and bar, I noticed, in the court-house yard, a large pile of old furniture about to be sold at auction.—The scenes of early boyhood with which I was surrounded, prompted me to ask whose it was. I was told it belonged to Mr. J. Mr. J? I remember a family of that name, very wealthy; there was a son, too; can it be he? I was told it was even so. He was the son of one of the families already alluded to. He had inherited more than I had earned, and spent it all; and now his own family was reduced to real want, and his furniture was that day to be sold for debt. I went into the court-house suddenly, yet almost glad that I was born poor. I was soon absorbed in the business before me. One of the first cases called originated in a low drunken quarrel between Mr. H. and Mr. A. Mr. H., thought I, that is a familiar name. Can it be? In short, I found that this was the son of the other wealthy man referred to! I was overwhelmed alike with astonishment and thanksgiving—astonishment at the change in our relative standing, and thanksgiving that I was born to inherit wealth without toil.

Those fathers provide best for their children who leave them with the highest education, the purest morals, and—the least money.

WHAT IS THERE LEFT?—We hear from various parts of the country that the Know-Nothings have laid aside all of their signs, grips, and pass-words; that they have given up their oaths and their secresy. They profess also that they have no objection to those Catholics who do not consider themselves bound by civil allegiance to the Pope, and this comprehends every Catholic that has been naturalized. They also profess to give a hearty welcome to every honest foreigner that comes to our shores to seek an aslum or a hone. This is all right, and proper, but we ask in the name of common sense, if you have given up your secresy and your oaths, your ritual and all of your tomfoolery, together with your objections to Catholics and foreigners, what is there left! These things consituted the whole substratum of your society, they are the form and substance of of the order, and without them there is nothing left. There will be no objection to the members of the order cultivating as intense an American feeling as they wish. *Fed. Union.*

GRAND ENCAMPMENT I. O. O. F.—The Grand Encampment of Odd-Fellows of this State met in annual session in this place yesterday. There has been no business of special importance transacted during the year. The reports of the officers demonstrate the policy of merging this branch of the Order in the Lodges. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, to-wit: H. L. Clark, of Colerain, Grand Patriarch; Justin E. Jones, of Washington Grand High Priest; T. Burr, Jr., of Wilmington, Grand Senior Warden; C. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, Grand Scribe; A. Maclean, of Wilmington, Grand Treasurer; J. H. Jackson, Kinston, Grand Junior Warden; W. S. G. Andrews, Goldsboro', Grand Representative to the G. L. of U. S: Lee R Gibson, Germanton Grand Sentinel. *Wil. Herald.*

INTERESTING BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The case of Martha Chapple, against Gen. Stephen Tickell, was tried in the Meade Circuit Court of Kentucky, on Friday and Saturday last, before Judge Kinchloe.

The trial consumed two days, and elicited a great deal of interest as we are informed. Miss C. alleged that Gen'l Tickell had courted her, and they agreed to marry—that the time and place was fixed, and Mr. Tickell failed to comply—although she was ready and willing, at the time and place, to marry him. He admitted they had talked of marrying, but denied that a time and place had been agreed on for that purpose, and charged that the whole thing was a fraud upon him, brought about by Miss C. and others, with a view to fleece him.

A number of witnesses from this city were examined for the plaintiff. Defendant read depositions of various persons living at Fort Adams, Miss., in his behalf.

The day fixed for their marriage was the 8th of May, 1854, and about four weeks after that, defendant married a young a lady of Bullitt county, and started south. On his way he was arrested at the suit of Miss C., and held to half in $10,00 damages to answer the action, and he gave the bail that he would perform the judgment of the court.

The proof went to show that what Miss C. had alleged was true; and one of the witnesses said that Gen'l Tickell gave as a reason for not marrying Miss C., that the young lady he married was prettier, younger and much better formed than the other.

The case was warmly contested, and every inch of ground disputed and ably argued by Messrs. Riley, Stewart and Speed for plaintiff, and Gov. Helm and Capt. L. H. Rousseau for defendant.

The jury found for plaintiff $1,000, and we suppose that the Gen'l is now taught a lesson that the next lady he attempts to "*Tickell*," and fails, he must be ready to pay another $1,000. It is too much the habitt of old bacnelors to try to tickle ladies' fancies, (to say nothing about old widowers,) and then leave the poor, desolate creatures with broken hearts, and no *consolation* to nurse but an old cat. There ought to be a penal statute passed, imposing a fine of $1,000 on every old bachelor that does not marry in three months from the passage of the law, and the money applied to the support of the widows and old maids.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.—Two painters were employed to frescole the walls of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on a rude scaffold, constructed for the purpose, some forty feet from the floor. One of them was so intent upon his work that he became wholly absorbed in admiration, and stood off from the picture, gazing at it with intense delight. Forgetting where he was he moved backwards slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the very edge of the plank upon which he stood.

At this critical moment his companion turned suddenly, and, almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril; another instant and the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath; if he spoke to him it was certain death—if he held his peace, it was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush flung it against the wall, spattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of coloring.—The painter flew forward, and turned upon his friend with fierce imprecations, but, startled at his ghastly face he listened to the recital of his danger, looked shudderingly over the dread space below, and with tears of gratitude blessed the hand that saved him.

So said a preacher, we sometimes get absorbed in looking upon the pictures of the world. and in contemplating them step backwards, unconscious of our peril, when the Almighty dashes out the images, and we spring forward to lament their destruction—into the out-stretched arms of mercy, and are saved.

ANOTHER DECLENSION.—Ex Senator Dickinson, of New York, has declined to lecture on the slavery question in Boston. He says:

"To lecture upon this disturbing subject, unless it is proposed to act upon it, would seem to be a barren and profitless gratuity; and if action is proposed, it must have relation to the domestic concerns of our sovereign equals, with which we have no right to interfere. They left this question in other times, according to the true sense of the constitution, to the people of New York and Massachusetts, with all its responsibilities and irritations, to dispose of it in their own good time and manner; and may we not, in the same confiding spirit, leave it to those upon whom it rests? Determined long since to leave this question where the constitution left it, were I to accept your invitation, I would choose for my theme 'The Duty of the People of these Free States,' and would endeavor to inculcate the valued admonitions of the Father of our Country upon sectional disturbances. Lest, however, a formal lecture, as proposed by your course, even invoking non-intervention in the affairs of sovereign States, might be construed into an admission that it was an open question, and that by the same rule others might arraign and assail, I have determined that I shall best contribute to preserve the public peace by declining to take part in the proposed discussion."

SAM'S PEDIGREE.—The Know-Nothing gass-bags are blowing considerable about Sam know nothing's pedigree. The Rev. Mr. Hardface has recently written something which esays to be in the pedigree of the young mushroom, which has been published by the know-nothing papers. We give the following extract from his family record, and vouch for its accuracy. Look at it and read:

THE RECORD.

In 1782, Federalists.
In 1783, Cow Boys.
In 1787, Convention Monarchists.
In 1784, Black Cockaders.
In 1808, Anti-Jefferson Impressment Men.
In 1811, British Bank Men.
In 1812, Peace Men.
In 1813, Blue Lights.
In 1814, Hartford Conventionists.
In 1816, Wash. Benevolent Society Men.
In 1818, No party Men.
In 1820, Federal Republicans.
In 1826, National Republicans.
In 1834, Whigs.
In 1837, Conservatives.
In 1838, Abolition Whigs.
In 1839, Democratic Whigs.
In 184C, Log Cabin and Hard Cider Men.
In 1844, Clay Whigs.
In 1847, Anti-American, Anti-War Whigs.
In 1851, Rich Irish Brogue Whigs.
In 1852, God and Liberty Whigs.
In 1854, know-nothings.
In 1855, FUSIONISTS.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We publish the proceedings of both Houses up to Friday night. Whilst we cheerfully testify to the *working* abilities of this General Assembly, we cannot expect to see the present Session, shorter than either of its predecessors. There is already on the tables of both Houses, a large amount of important business, which should receive a careful investigation, before final disposal. Perhaps, at no previous Session, were there presented so many valuable bills during the first three weeks We see no remedy for all this, but in annual sessions. We do hope the Legislature will not adjourn until it provides for annual sessions. They should of course be limited as to duration. If any thing can diminish the weigh of business that bi-ennially comes before General Assembly, this will do it.

Fed. Georgia Union.

THE MEXICAN FUGITIVE DICTATOR.—Under this heading the Patria, of Mexico, has a paragraph respecting Santa Anna, to the following effect:

"He had arrived at Carthagena, his final destination, and had given a party to the people of note, whom he told that he had only come thither for air. According to him, Mexico will recall him before a year has passed; but he will remain in Carthagena, because he is already tired of Mexico.—Reversing the position of the soliciting party and denying one, we believe, says the Patria, that he has spoken the truth. He complains of the pains which his amputated limb causes him; the irrimation of the voyage, and the cold which began to make itself felt there, were the cause of this. Nevertheless, notwithstanding his sufferings, two days after his arrival he was engaged in his favorite passion for coaffiighting."

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

We are requested by J. G. Shepherd, Esq., Chairman, to call a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, to be held at Raleigh, on the 8th day of January, 1856. A full attendance is desirable, as the Committee, it is expected, will suggest a day for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, and take such other steps as may be deemed important to the organization and success of the party. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:

Jesse G. Shepherd, Cumberland,
W. T. Dortch, Wayne,
Benj. Trollinger, Alamance,
W. W. Holden, Wake,
Jeremiah Nixon, Wake,
Chas. F. Fisher, Rowan,
Dr. R. Dillard, Chowan,
David Coleman, Yancey,
W. J. Houston, Duplin.

"NORTH-CAROLINA READERS."

We have just received copies of a series of Common School books, entitled "The North-Carolina Reader Nos. 1, 2, and 3,"—the two first by the Rev. F. M. Hubbard, of the University, and the last by C. H. Wiley, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools—all of them prepared and published, however, under the auspices of the latter gentleman. Professor Hubbard, in the Preface to the First Reader, states, what is well known, that the Reader No. 3 was made by Mr. Wiley before he was elected to his present office; but he adds, that Mr. Wiley, not wishing, while acting as the highest executive officer of the Schools, to be interested in the sale of school-books, sold his work, at cost, to the present publishers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, on condition that they would employ some citizen of the State to prepare the two primary numbers. This task Prof. Hubbard consented to undertake—and the results of his labors, together with those of Mr. Wiley, are before us.

These books have been prepared with special reference to the wants and interests of North-Carolina, and they are emphatically North-Carolina works.—The advantages of this series of Readers are thus stated by Prof. Hubbard:

"1. THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF A FEELING OF SELF-DEPENDENCE, and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State, and of its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one No. of the Readers of merely local interest.

2. *To remedy the evil, everywhere complained of, in Common Schools, of a perpetual change of text-books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3. ECONOMY, the popular systems of Readers being too long, and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used; and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4. *To put in the hands of children learning to read, compositions sufficiently familiar, but not of the character called childish:* compositions containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper moral and religious instruction. How nearly this last object has been attained, it is not proper for the undersigned to undertake to decide: he can only say that his purpose has been such as indicated.

Finally, the series is not over-burdened with rules, while there are enough to suggest to teachers the kind of instruction which, to be most effective, must necessarily come from them."

Reader No. 1 is designed for small children. First we have the letters of the alphabet with their sounds—then easy lessons in spelling and reading—then pictures, plain verses, and spelling in two and three syllables; while in the midst and towards the conclusion of the work, there are interesting narratives for children, explanations of terms and words, and lessons drawn from history and Holy Writ.

Reader No. 2 contains, first, "Rules and Instructions" in reading, and these are followed by lessons in prose and poetry, which seem to us to be well adapted to the minds and to the mental wants of those for whom they are intended.

Reader No. 3, is substantially the same work heretofore published by Mr. Wiley, and no particular reference to its contents is, therefore, necessary.

These books have been well printed and bound, each of them containing a suitable amount of matter to the end in view. The paper is good, and the types used are large, full, and clear. They are recommended by the State Superintendent to be used in all the Common Schools; and we trust this recommendation, given as it has been to works which possess much intrinsic merit, and which are at the same time *North Carolina* books in their tone, in their objects, and in their character generally, will be cordially received in our Common Schools, as well

more thorough, and the standard of teachers is being elevated, while the public are learning more and more to respect and appreciate this great system.

To these ends the undersigned, during his term of office, has given his constant attention, and it has been his anxous desire to operate by those means which would have the most prevading and permanent influence in contributing to these results.

The common-school system, from the very nature of things, had been imperfectly understood: it had not received that respect to which it was entitled, and there were doubts and gloomy forebodings pervading the public mind.

Like the mists of the morning before the rising sun, these have been vanishing, as reliable facts and statistics have shed their cheering light on the public mind. The various educational institutions of the State, from the University down, have learned to appreciate the importance of common schools, and to co-operate for their advancement: and the efforts of educators and friends of the cause have been more systematized, and exerted with more certain hopes, and more tangible purposes.

Altogether, the prospect is extremely gratifying, and in this the undersigned finds more than a sufficient reward for all the hours of anxiety, fear, and perplexity through which he has passed. The path of the first Superintendent was necessarily a dark and dangerous one, beset with difficulties and discouragements of a very forbidding character; and while a too partial public were expecting what no mortal could immediately accomplish, there was a great temptation to neglect the more permanent but silent and unseen, and therefore, at first, thankless means of good, for that more equivocal course which would keep the officer continually before the public gaze. The undersigned felt that to pervade the public mind with lasting influences, our popular literature, and especially the whole literature of the schools should be made, if possible, subservint to (this end. This was a task at once troublesome and difficult, but it is nearly accomplished, and it is believed that while the day of despondency in North Carolina has now passed away forever, our entire youthful population, imbibing with their earliest ideas respect for their State, and for its greatest and most beneficient institutions, and growing up under its shadow, will be ready, as men and women, to serve its interests with more zeal and more intelligence than those who preceded them. The undersigned would congratulate all the friends of the State on this hopeful conditions of things, this evident dawning of a brighter day; and he would also tender to those who placed him in his responsible position, and who continued to honor him with their confidence amid all his trials, his most grateful acknowledgments.

It is also proper here to say that the President of the University has rendered service to the country by lending the influence of his position to these efforts to advance the cause of popular education, and infuse a better spirit into our school literature; while to the honorable zeal and efficient labors of his fellow officers in the same system, the General Superintendent takes pleasure in bearing this public testimony. There are some faithful chairmen of County Superintendents, who have merited well of their country, having long served its best interests with patience and with sound discretion—to these, to many of the chairmen who have been in office with him, and to the committees of examination, the Superintendent is indebted for valuable assistance, while he has found generally in these officers a disposition to strengthen his hands, and make common cause for the common good.

Professors and teachers in colleges and academies, male and female, have of late manifested an increasing and more comprehensive knowledge of the true interests of their institutions, by promptly and heartily responding to the wishes and efforts of the undersigned to place these institutions and the common schools on a more intimate, friendly, and homorable footing with regard to each other, and to recognize a near relationship and a common destiny.

And, finally, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, by their uniform courtesy and sympathy with the aims and efforts of the undersigned, have aided and encouraged him in his tasks; and while paying a just tribute to the liberal zeal of all these officers, it is not an improper discrimination to make special mention of those members whose long experience corroborates his views, and who, since his term of office began, have uniformly sustained his course, and aided his efforts in a manner flattering to him and honorable to themselves, manifesting in this a true manliness of character, and a liberal interest in the cause of general education.

May the president and members of this Board, and the head and subordinate officers of the common schools, be ever thus found with hands and hearts together, knowing in each other not politicians of different colors, but men and Christians, citizens of one country, and servants of one God; and may all professors and teachers of every rank ever recognize their mutual interests and dependence, and all the colleges, academies, and schools of the State be bound up in the public mind, as they are in reality, as one indissoluble interest, and make common cause in behalf of one common end —the glory of God, and the good of the people!— To these results this work is humbly dedicated.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup. of Com. Schools for N. C.

October, 1855.

☞ A proclamation has been put forth by E. Bartlett, one of the leaders of the K. N. faction, fixing Philadelphia and the 22d of February next, for the assembling of the K. N. national Convention.—The Councils in each State and each Congressional District are directed to elect delegates accordingly. But the grips, signs and passwords, we are told, have been abolished in Virginia and North-Carolina. How, then, are the councils in these States to act? Are there indeed any councils here? If so, then the public has been deceived; if not, how are delegates appointed in open meeting, to obtain admission into the K. N. national Convention? The secresy, be it remembered, is still kept up in most of the States. This is a curious game of "open and shut."

Health of Judge Douglas.—The Washington Union of Thursday says: "The deep and widespread solicitude felt in regard to the health of Judge Douglas has been greatly relieved by the intelligence which reached this city yesterday. Hon. Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, while passing through Terre Haute, Indiana, on Saturday last, the 24th inst., was informed by a friend who had just left the chamber of Judge Douglas, that the distinguished patient was not only much better, but was in a rapid state of convalescence. A gentleman who arrived in this city last evening informs us that he passed through Terre Haute on Monday evening last, at which time the health of Judge Douglas was still continuing to improve."

The Henderson Festival.—We learn that the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings had a "good time" of it on the second as on the first day of the festival. Speeches were delivered by Gov. Branch and others. As our friend Ezell, of the Warrenton News, was present on both days, we shall rely on his pen for an account of the speeches and incidents of Thursday.

☞ Congress assembled on Monday last. Much difficulty was anticipated in organizing the House of Representatives, and the President's Message may thereby be delayed. We shall lay it before our readers at the earliest moment. See the interesting letter of our Washington Correspondent in to-day's paper.

☞ At a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, held in this City on Saturday last, John G. Williams, Esq., the present the Secretary of the Company, was elected a Director, in place of James F. Jordan, Esq., resigned. Mr. Jordan, we learn, contemplates going West in the course of a few weeks.

The President must feel deeply mortified at the political change of the House. Two years ago, at the meeting of Congress, there were 161 Administration, and 68 Opposition. Now the Administration has 73, and the Opposition 156.

Greensboro' Patriot.

The President can have no cause for mortification so long as he adheres to the Constitution and performs his duty. He may regret, in common with all true Republicans, that the majority of the House of Representatives should consist, as the present majority does, of politicians many of whom are enemies to the Union, to the Constitutional rights of the States, and to the public repose and happiness; but he will go right forward, as heretofore, in the path of duty, leaving the consequences, which may result from such an opposition, to God and the country.—The "Patriot" does not feel disposed to state what sort of an opposition this is, and the grounds which it occupies. It is made up, as that paper well knows, of abolition Know Nothings, Black Republicans, and abolition Whigs, with here and there a Southern Whig—of isms, and fusions, and corrupt combinations of men, who differ in every thing but in their desire for office, and in their hatred of an honest Democratic President.

But where is the *Whig* party, Mr. Patriot? Is it not "mortifying" to reflect that the great party, which Henry Clay founded and led, should be not merely in a minority, but pronounced defunct and rotten by many of its former members? Three years ago Whiggery was every thing in old federal Guilford; now it is so poor that no one of all its ardent devotees in that quarter can be found to speak for it, or to pay it common respect. Why is this? Can it be possible that the Patriot and its friends have *renegaded* from their faith? It is even so.—They have joined a *new* party, which they declare to be better and safer for the country than Whiggery ever was; yet they do not tell us what it was they found in Whig principles so objectionable as to induce them to abandon them. What next? Why, another *new* party or *new* name as soon as their present one becomes stale or wears out.

☞ On Sunday last, in this City, the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, of Wash. Co., was ordained a Deacon in the Episcopal Church by Bishop Atkinson, who preached on the occasion from the fourth chapter of the second epistle of Paul to Timothy, part of the fifth verse—"*Make full proof of thy ministry.*" We never listened to an abler or a more impressive sermon—the object of which was, as the text indicates, to set forth the character and duties of the Christian minister. This was fully, as it seemed to us, and, as all felt, eloquently done. Bishop Atkinson aims at no mere display of learning before his congregations—he is above that; but he gives the fruits of his learning in his clear, rich style, and in the inappreciable lessons of truth which he draws from his knowledge of history, and of the nature of man, and from the Divine Word. The congregation in attendance on the occasion was larger than usual, and all appeared to be deeply interested in the services.

Agricultural Society in Rockingham.—An Agricultural Society was established in Rockingham County last week, it being County Court week.—The meeting was called to order and its objects explained by George D. Boyd, Esq.,—after which the Hon. Thomas Settle was called to preside, and J. W. Burton, Esq., appointed Secretary. A committee, consisting of Dr. R. H. Scales, Dr. E. T. Brodnax, G. L. Aiken, T. S. Galloway, and George D. Boyd, Esqs., was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws and report to the next meeting, to be held on the 18th of this month. We are gratified at this movement, and trust that all the other Counties in which such Societies do not exist, will go to work and form them. We hope to see Rockingham well represented at the next State Fair.

Not an Echo Even.—Mr. Kerr stated, on Wednesday, in his speech at Henderson, that after he had taken his seat in the House of Representatives and had given good Whig votes, and sound votes too on the slavery question, he looked around and enquired for his Northern Whig brethren, having expected they would be with him; and finding them wanting, and having called for them—"echo answered," exclaimed a gentleman in the crowd, "they were not there." "*No*," said Mr. Kerr, "*there was not even an echo.*" This striking truth, coming so opportunely, "brought down the house."

Secretary Dobbin.—The rumor in the newspapers, which originated with the New York Herald, that Mr. Secretary Dobbin intended to resign, is unfounded. His health, we are much gratified to state, is improving. He may, perhaps, go to Florida, or return to North-Carolina, during the winter, and remain for a few weeks. Such a respite from his arduous labors could not fail to invigorate and strengthen him. "The President," says a Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, "entertains a special regard for him, and is, indeed, averse to any change in the Cabinet."

Nicaragua.—We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. John H. Wheeler, United States' Minister at Granada, Nicaragua, for a copy of "*El Nicaraguense*" of tho 10th November, and for an Extra of the same sheet of the 13th, containing his address recognizing the government of Don Patricio Rivas, with the President's reply, together with other documents of interest. We will copy Col. Wheeler's address in our next, and give also, from the sheet before us, some information as to the condition of affairs in Nicaragua.

Benefit of Life Insurance.—William Charles, Esq., who was killed on the 16th of last month, near Elizabeth City, was insured for $5,000 for seven years in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City. His policy had been renewed only two days before his death. Circumstances occur almost daily showing the prudence and wisdom of life insurance.

The Biggest Sort of Pumpkins.—John A. Averitt, Esq., of Catherine Lake, Onslow, informs us that he can lay our Chatham friends in the shade in the pumpkin line. He sent recently to Gen. Cutler, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Newbern, three pumpkins averaging over *one hundred pounds each*. Of course Chatham gives it up until next season—but Onslow will be hard to beat.

☞ Samuel M. Wilson Esq., of Portsmouth, has been elected President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail road Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Wm. Collins, late President.

The Board of Directors passed a resolution to pay over to Mr. Collins's widow his salary for the balance of the year, and also resolved to erect a suitable monument to his memory.

☞ The "North-Carolina Arator" for December has been received. This number contains a good deal of matter of interest and value to the farmer.—Address T. J. Lemay, Raleigh—price, $1 per annum.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

We have the latest foreign news by the Atlantic, which arrived at New York on the 30th.

The war news by this arrival is of no special importance. There is nothing new from the seat of war in the Crimea.

Cotton was steady at former prices, yet there was but little speculative demand. The prices of breadstuffs had advanced slightly. The money market was represented as still more stringent.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR.

The second Annual Fair of Cumberland county was held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last. Every public house in Fayetteville was crowded, and many of the private houses were opened for the accommodation of visiters.

The articles on exhibition were quite numerous, and we are glad to have it in our power to say that the stock, &c., from the adjoining counties of Moore, Richmond Robeson, Bladen and Sampson, was creditable to those counties, and we indulge the hope that our enterprising neighbors will at succeeding Fairs, exhibit the products of their farms, stock, &c., in greater abundance.

We could not procure a list of the premiums awarded in time for our issue this week. We notice a few of the most important articles on exhibition, especially those of neighboring counties.

Mr. W. H. H. Tyson, of Moore, exhibited a bbl. of Flour; J. W. Purdee, of Bladen, a Stallion; T. D. McDowell, of Bladen, a fine Mule, Jack, and Colt; J. P. Slade, of Rockingham, some fine Durham cattle and pair Mules; Thos I. Faison, of Sampson, a Filly; Two Mares by W. A Fasion of Sampson; M. McRae of Robeson, stalks of Rice 7 feet high; Mr. Ellerbee of Richmond, had a good Filly on exhibition. A. H. Dewar, of Harnett county, had some fine upper Leather on exhibition; C. B. Mallett a Seed Harrow; S. S. Everitt a newly invented churn, bringing Butter inside of 16 minutes; A. S. McNeill a Harrow and a patent model Lock for rivers; A. A. McKethan a fine Buggy; Houston & Overby fine set Harness; Wm. A. McIntyre some very superior brick made near this place; Jas. McIntyre a fine Stallion; Mares were exhibited by Turquill Shaw, A. H. Dewar, and D. P. West; W. H. Gainey 4 yr old Horse; John Waddill a fine 3 yr old Mule; Threshing Machine by John Kershaw, and an excellent Corn Sheller by James G. Cook. Holland, Weiseger & Co. had a well-made four-horse Wagon on exhibition, and C. W. Andrews a superb lot of Tin Ware; M. Fanlk two pair of beautiful Boots, and M. A. Baker two Rifles. In fact, every mechanical department, we believe, was represented, but as we said above we cannot this week notice all or even one-half.

Mr. Geo. Lauder exhibited a splendid Marble Monument and Sun Dial, which were executed with much taste and skill. Mr. Vernon exhibited a fine piece of Sculpture, his first attempt at anything of the sort, which conclusively proves that he is a man of genius. Dr. D. W. C. Benbow exhibited fine sets of Artificial Teeth.

There was a great deal of Stock and farm products exhibited by citizens of this place and county which we have not time this week to enumerate.

The exhibition of poultry, of all breeds, was very good.

In the Ladies Department the articles were so numerous that we could not begin to do them justice were we to attempt a description.

On Friday the Fair was visited by the pupils of Fayetteville Female High School in a body and by the Fayetteville Independent Company.

The Fair Ground was visited by a large concourse of people, and every thing passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily.

The Executive Committee, the officers of the Society, and the polite Marshals deserve the thanks of all for the very satisfactory manner in which they discharged their several duties. *Fay. Car.*

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED.

At the First Annual Fair of the Robeson Agricultural Society, held November 22d, 1855.

Branch First.

Best Stallion, Norman McDiarmid,	$5
" Brood Mare, T. Bethea,	1
2d best " A. McEachern, Jr.,	1
Best saddle Mare, Dr. A. D. McLean,	1
" Spanish saddle Horse H. McNeill	1
" Harness Horse, D. McCallum,	1
2d best " Alexander Graham,	dip.
3d " " Arch'd Purcell,	dip.
Best 4 year old Gelding, Alex. Purcell,	1
2d best 4 " " T. Bethea,	dip.
Best pair Carriage Horses, Col. A. McEachern,	1
2d best " " R. B. Gregory,	dip.
Best 3 year old Filly, A. McLauchlin,	1
" 2 year old Colt, J. Johnson,	1
2d best " " J. Caldwell,	dip.
3d " " " Alex. D. McNeill,	dip.
Best 18 months " Col. A. McEachin,	1
" 6 " " G. M. McLean,	1
" 3 year old Mule, Col. P. P. Smith,	2
" 2½ " " Arch. Buie,	1
2d best 2½ " " John Hughes,	dip.
Best 18 months " D. C. McNeill,	dip.
" pair " M. Purcell,	1
2d best " " H. McNeill,	dip.
Best lot of " Alex. Purcell,	1
" Jack, W. C. McNeill, Bear Swamp,	5
2d best " Col. N. A. McLean,	dip.
Best Jennett, John C. McMillan,	5
" " Colt, Col. Alex. McMillan,	1
" Draft Horses, W. C. McNeill,	dip.
2 Mares and Mule Colt, T. Bethea,	dip.
Best Milch Cow, G. M. McLean,	4
2d best " Mrs. Dr. A. D. McLean,	dip.
Best yoke of Oxen, Miss Margaret Smith,	1
" 4 year old Steer, J. J. Smith,	dip.
" Stock Hog, D. B. Smith,	50c.
2d best " Col. N. A. McLean,	dip.
Best Sow and Pigs, J. B. McCallum,	50c.
" Fat Hog, W C. McNeill,	50c.
" specimen Goats, J. C. McMillan,	50c.
" " Geese, Mrs. J. B. McCallum,	25c.
" " Turkeys, Jas. Currie,	25c.
" " Ducks, Mrs. Col. N. A. McLean,	25c.
" " Native Fowls, H. McNeill,	25c.
" " Game Chickens, J. C. Campbell,	25c.
" " Shanghais, Mrs. Col. P. P. Smith,	50c.
2d " " " Miss Carolina M. Purcell,	25c.
3d " " " Mrs. Col. N. A. McLean,	dip.
Best specimen Shawnee Warbler, W. J. Stewart	25c.

Branch Second.

Largest yield of Corn per acre. 79½ bushels,	Dr.
A. D. McLean,	$1
" " Cotton per acre. 1050 lbs. W. C. McNeill,	1
" " Sweet Potatoes, per 1-10 acres, 80 bus. Duncan McKay,	50c.
Best specimen Irish Potatoes, D. B. Smith,	dip.
" " Sweet Potatoes, Jas. A. Smith.	dip.
" " Corn " "	dip.
" " Cotton, J. B. McCallum,	dip.
" " Turnips, Mrs. H. M. Purcell,	dip.
2d " " " Mrs. Effie Gilchrist,	dip.
Best " Collards, Mrs. D. B. Smith,	dip.
" " Pumpkins and Gourds, W. C. McNeill,	dip.
" " Bacon hams, D. McCallum,	50c.

Branch Third.

Best Cultivator, Dr. A. D. McLean,	50c.
" 4 horse Wagon, Alex. Purcell,	1
" 3 " " H. McNeill,	dip.
" Rockaway Buggy, Pier & Branin,	5

Branch Fourth.

Piece home-made Jeans, Mrs. D. C. McNeill,	50c.
" " Mrs. Col. A. McEachern,	50c.
Best " " Coat, Mrs. Jno. McNeill,	1
" specimen Negro Cloth, Mrs. Dr. A. D. McLean,	dip.
" " Mrs. W. C. McNeill,	dip.
" " Mrs. Alex. Purcell,	dip.
" lot Woolen Counterpanes, "	1
" Counterpanes, Mrs. J. McNeill,	dip.
" " Mrs. W. C. McNeill,	dip.
" " Mrs. A. McEachern,	dip.
" " Mrs. Rev. H. McLean,	dip.
" " Mrs. John Gilchrist,	dip.
" " Miss Margaret McGugan,	dip.
" " Miss Margaret Smith,	dip.
" " Mrs. D. B. Smith,	dip.
Best Woolen Blankets, Mrs. John Morrison,	50c.
" do do Mrs. D. D. McNeill,	50c.
" do do Mrs. Arch'd McEachen,	50c.
" do do Mrs. Alex'r Purcell,	50c.
Best Woolen Socks, Mrs. Rev. H. McLean,	25c.
" do do Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor,	25c.
" Carpet, Mrs. W. C. McNeill,	$1
" Rug Carpeting, Mrs. D. B. Smith,	50c.
" Piece Plaid, Mrs. D. C. McNeill,	50c.
" do Flannel do do	dip.
" Woolen Spread, do do	dip.
" Honeysuckle Quilt, Miss J. A. Bethea,	50c.
" Mississippi Rose Quilt, Miss C. A. N. McLean,	50c.
" Alabama Star do Mrs. E. Lilly,	50c.
" Wheel of Fortune do Miss Dianna McCallum	50c.
" Tulip do Miss E. McEachen	50c.
" White do Mrs. A. Purcell,	50c.
" Pieced do Little S. McLean,	50c.
" White worked Counterpane, Mrs. A. D. McLean,	50c.
2d best " do do Miss E. Fairley,	dip.
Best " Worm do Miss C. Black,	dip.
" " do Mrs. D. McCallum,	dip.
" " do Mrs. Col. A. McEachen,	dip.
" Two Shirts, Miss Margaret, A. Stewart,	50c.
" Shirt, Miss Martha J. Currie,	dip.
" Miss Margaret Morrison,	dip.
" Two crotchet Collars, Miss E. McEachen,	25c.
" moss Basket, Miss Harriet McEachen,	25c.
" wire grass Basket, Miss Susan Livingston,	25c.
" worked Collar, Miss Eliza Purcell,	25c.
" ladies Work Stand, Miss Mag McNeill,	50c.
" toilet " Miss Mary McCallum,	25c.
Child's Sack, " " "	25c.
Embroidered Handkerchief, Miss E. Morrison,	25c.
do do Miss Mary McCallum,	dip.
do do Miss Sallie McAlister,	dip.
Alum Basket, Miss Mag McNeill,	dip.
Basket, [not labelled]	dip.
Best crochet Hat, Miss Sallie J. McQueen,	dip.
" Boys' Coat, Mrs. Peter A. McEachen,	25c.
Silk Apron, Sallie McAlister,	dip.
" " Miss M. A. Hamer,	dip.
Child s Sack, Miss Sallie McAlister,	dip.
Embroidered Slippers, Ann M. McEachen,	dip.
Mats, Miss H. J. Bethea, J. A. Bethea, C. M. McLean, and C. A. N. McLean,	dip.
Portfolio, Miss S. E. Buchanan,	dip.
Cushion, Miss M. Morrison,	dip.
Apron, Miss E. Douglas,	dip.
Piano Stool, Mrs. D. S Morrison,	dip.
Worsted Work, Miss Mag McGugan,	dip.
Child's Sack, Miss E. D. McNeill,	dip.
Carving Fork, Peter McEachin, Esq.,	25c.
Best Painting, Mrs. Eliza Currie,	25c.
Painting, Miss C. W. Livingston,	dip.
Best Silk Bonnets, Miss G. A. Wilkinson,	50c.
Child's Pantletts, Mrs. A. D. McLean,	25c.
" " Miss Sallie McEachin,	25c.
Embroidered Cap, Miss Mary L. Morrison,	50c.

Branch Fifth.

Best Pound Cake, Mrs. John Morrison,	25c.
" Sponge " Mrs. Alex. Purcell,	25c.
" Fruit " Mrs. Col. A. McEachen,	25c.
Pound " Mrs. W. C. McNeill,	dip.
Best cooked Ham, Mrs. Alex. Purcell,	25c.
" cooked Turky " " "	25c.
" Butter, Mrs. A. D. McLean,	25c.
" Preserves, Mrs. James A. Smith,	25c.
" Pickles, Mrs. Col. A. McEachen,	25c.
" Corn Bread, Mrs. Margaret B. Smith,	25c.
" Loaf " Mrs. John McNeill,	dip.
" specimen Apples, Mrs. J. B. McCallum,	dip.
" Citron. Mrs. Jas. A. Smith,	25c.

Trial of speed in trotting Horses in buggy, bay horse Bill, belonging to Col. P. P Smith, Silver Cup.

Trial of speed in trotting in sulky, sorrel mare Sally, belonging to D. W. Livingston, Silver Cup.

D. S. MORRISON, Sec'y.

For the Standard.

Colportage in North Carolina, by the American Tract Society.

Since the first of September I have had constant encouragement in my work, because of the kindness I have met with every where, and the success which God has given me. I am glad to find that our people are looking into the Tract Society to its very core, and are getting to understand its principles well, and they give strong evidence by their liberal contributions, of their increased love for Colportage; seeing, as one said, "it goes 'in the regions beyond' and effectually reaches every household with means to improve the heads and hearts of all; and that this system forms a platform upon which all Christians may meet and show to the world that they are *one in Christ Jesus to get good and do good.*

Several prominent gentlemen of different churches, who stood aloof from the work a year ago, because they did not fully understand it, are now its strong advocates, and will be annual supporters of it, by giving each $150—a Colporteur's salary—and $100, and others $50, to be a Life Director; and many $20 and $25 to be a Life Member, and so on to smaller sums. After a warm greeting by one of these Christian gentlemen, he said, "I am glad, sir, to see you among us again this year, and the first thing I want to do is, to take back the opposition I urged to your work last year, and acknowledge that I did it through ignorance of the cause. The faithful labors of your Colporteur here, fully convince me that the work is God's for reaching our ignorant and degraded with the bread of life. I have followed this praying man to see the influence, and my mind has been overwhelmed by it, and my heart filled with praise to God. I now feel safe in saying, *that not one who has the spirit of Christ, or is a true patriot, will oppose your system of Colportage, if he rightly understands it;* for if there was no hereafter, its influence for our country's good, in getting pure light in all our dark places, should prompt every one to be its firm friend."

While at Wilmington, I received a letter from a Colporteur in Tennessee, in which he gave an interesting account of God's blessing upon the "Temperance Manual" of 91 pages, given by him to a distiller. A gentleman came in as I was reading this letter, to whom I soon commenced speaking of the character of my correspondence, in which he seemed so interested that I read it to him. As I closed the narrative, he asked how many copies of that "Temperance Manual" would $10 publish. After telling him it would publish 200, he handed me the amount for that purpose, saying he would give it every year, with the hope that God would bless it to the great good of many liquor makers and drinkers. In this way God opens my way and brings in means to help forward this work, and I have never seen a more liberal and cheerful spirit in giving money than the people have exhibited here in this cause, so far as I have gone; and I believe that North Carolina, generally, will do a noble part in supporting this work among us. Contributions sent to me by mail have been thankfully received and duly acknowledged; and as it will be impossible for me to reach one in a hundred who would gladly give to this object, I earnestly solicit donations from all friends to the cause, which they may send to me by mail here, or to J. Cross, Superintendent, Richmond, Va. If friends will co-operate with us in this way throughout the State, we may support our own work. God will enable us to succeed if we will only try. As God hath prospered us, let all resolve to do something for him in this work which is doing so much good for our ignorant and degraded, around their own firesides, by kind instructions, by prayer, and by giving them religious truth pointing all to Jesus.

Yours, truly,
WM. J. W. CROWDER,
Ag't of Amr. Tr. Soc. for N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855.

Latest from Washington.

Washington, Dec. 2.—At the Democratic Caucus held last evening, the Hon. W. H. Richardson, of Illinois, was unanimously nominated for Speaker, and A. D. Banks, of Va., for Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Banks received, on the First Ballot, three-fourths of the votes cast, when his nomination was also made unanimous.

Resolutions were adopted sustaining the Nebraska Bill, and denouncing Fusion.

Great harmony prevailed in the Caucus. Several Southern K. N.'s have offered to sustain the ticket.

Secretary Dobbin.—The Fayetteville Carolinian of the 1st inst., says:

"We are truly sorry to learn that the health of the Hon. J. C. Dobbin will oblige him to return to his home at this place in a short time. He will probably spend a few months in Florida."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

Washington, Dec. 1, 1855.

Introduction.—Three or more Parties in the House of Representatives.—Its Organization.—Where shall Southern Know Nothings go?—Elections of Clerk and Printer—The 12th Section of the Philadelphia Platform broken to pieces.—Renewal of the Abolition Agitation.—Kansas matters.—Possible Collision.—No War with England.—Mr. Crampton's probable dismissal.—Launch of the Minnesota.

On Mondoy next, the day fixed by law, the two Houses of Congress will assemble, and your Correspondent is again at his post, prepared to jot down whatever may occur of special interest to the readers of the Standard. As heretofore, it will be his effort to contribute weekly towards their entertainment and information, and place before them a correct account of what may be done by the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. The country manifests a marked anxiety with respect to this Congress, arising not only from the important public interests to be submitted to its consideration and affected by its action, but also from the peculiar character of the political divisions in one branch of that body, and the large proportion of new men composing it. The probable continuation of the anti-slavery agitation, and the anticipated efforts of fanatics to set aside recent legislative acts, designed to mete out equal justice to all, causes apprehension in one direction at least, while the presidential election of 1856 and the preparatory movements thereto, will attract the attention of the whole country.

Probably a majority of the members of the House of Representatives is already in the city; and as a consequence, the political elements are fairly bubbling with excitement. The existence of three, if not more, parties in that body, causes great uncertainty as to its organization, and combinations of all sorts are proposed and freely discussed. A plan is doubtless on foot to make Nebraska and hostility to the administration, the basis of a combination that shall control the elections in the House and the appointment of its committees. Such a coalition is probable. The Fusionists and Know Nothings of the North agree in these particulars: they are composed of men elected by political bargain and corruption, who can have little prospect of re-election; they will hardly hesitate to pursue a policy by which they have already profited, and to enter into any alliance hostile to the administration, or likely to promote some private and personal end. The only obstacle in the way of such an alliance, is the struggle between these two parties for the supremacy—in other words, which shall secure the lion's share of the spoils and the strongest position for future operations. Should this obstacle be found insuperable, there is some probability of the ultimate success of the Democratic candidate for Speaker. It is the true policy of the Democratic members to enter into no combination or coalition to accomplish a temporary success, but to stand to their arms, present a man for that position of unquestioned qualifications and acceptability, and await the result. The aid of Southern Know Nothing and Whig members, will be sufficient to elect; and upon them will rest the responsibility of leaving the organization of the House incomplete, and defeating the election of a sound man to the Speaker's chair. If Anti-Nebrasks succeeds, the organization of the House may be accomplished on Monday; if it fails, it may be a fortnight or longer before a Speaker is chosen. To-night, according to immemorial usage, a caucus of the Democratic members will be held to select candidates for the different offices. Either Cobb, of Georgia, or Orr, of South Carolina, will probably be selected for the Speaker's chair.

The complete separation of the Northern and Southern Know Nothings seems inevitable. The latter can have no part nor lot in the proposed coalition, and its failure makes it a necessity for them to unite with the Democrats in their efforts to organize the House. The Cincinnati Council of the 21st ult., formally rescinded the 12th section of the National Platform, and the central organ of the Order has followed suit—leaving the Southern Know Nothings to shift for themselves. It is admitted to be a fact, that the 12th section—the plank relied on to give the platform an odor of nationality—has paralyzed the Order at the North and West; hence the necessity of modification, in order to save the party in the section where it has the greatest strength.

The election of Clerk follows that of Speaker, and may be controlled by it to some extent. Yet it is generally conceded that Gen. Cullom, of Tennessee, has the inside track. A Know Nothing and an opponent of the Nebraska bill in the last Congress, there is nothing to prevent a union in his case between the Order and the Black Republicans. Candidates for the minor offices in the House of Representatives, of the Know Nothing stripe, are as numerous as the locusts of Egypt and resemble them in rapacity. The printing is regarded as the great prize, and the struggle between the different aspirants will be very warm and earnest. The *Organ* seems to have entered upon the contest with the greatest activity. Vespasian Ellis has resumed the Editorial tripod, the 12th Article of the Philadelphia Platform is blotted out, and henceforth the slavery question will be carefully ignored. The Southern Know Nothings in this City do not seem to be pleased with the summary manner in which the National Platform is knocked to pieces, nor is it acceptable to the Northern wing of the Order. Dr. Valk, member from the First Conggressional District of New York, has not hesitated to manifest his disapprobation in a somewhat marked manner. Just now it appears as if this dodge of the *Organ's* to effect a coalition between the Know Nothings and Black Republicans for its benefit, would end in a decided failure.

The completion of the organization of the House will be the signal for the commencement of the anti-slavery agitation, the contested election case from Kansas serving as the occasion for its renewal, and offering, as it seems to be supposed, a practical issue in the settlement of which Abolitionism is to gain something. Upon this point it is decided to test the opinion of the House upon the legality or illegality of the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature, and of the law in pursuance of which Mr. Whitfield was elected. I apprehend the fanatics entertain but a slight hope that the seat will be awarded to Reeder, and their ultimate object will be to refuse the seat to either; declare it vacant; and provide at the same time for a new election. In this way, by indirection, the authority of the present territorial government, and of the enactments of the Kansas Legislature, will be set aside and regarded of equal consideration only with the proceedings of the freesoil buccaneers who have attempted to organize a State Government and who refuse obedience to the laws of Congress. Yet a new election can only be held under the laws already in force, or Congress must amend the fundamental act organizing the Territory, which will require the assent of the Senate. It results from this reasoning, that the authority of the Kansas Territorial Government cannot be set aside, and that the question of the contested election can end in nothing, but furnish an opportunity for sectional excitement. Most probably this is the real object of those who are eager to raise the issue.—The Abolitionists of Kansas gain nothing, except to give those co-operating with them in the States and in Congress a chance to raise a sectional question. Another election may be ordered; but only in pursuance of laws they contemn; and if they have a majority of the votes as they claim, they might have elected Mr. Reeder at the time Mr. Whitfield was chosen, if they had seen fit to put them in the ballot-box. I anticipate nothing further can come out of this matter than agitation—the Abolitionists having made an issue for themselves, in which they are certain to be defeated, and which must shock the sound sense of the whole country.

In the mean time, it is said the Emigrant aid Abolitionists in Kansas have perfected a military organization—a secret organization—at the head of which is a preacher, probably one of the three thousand reverend political hacks, to resist the execution of the laws by force. A State Constitution has been agreed upon; it is to be submitted to the people on the 15th inst. for ratification, when none but the conspirators will vote, a State Government is to be organized, and thus a collision between the Territorial authorities and the bogus State officers becomes inevitable. It will then be the duty of the Government to maintain its authority by force, and I have no doubt Gov. Shannon will be clothed with sufficient power to effect that object. If a collision occurs, it will be between the United States troops and this band of traitors, who have attempted a practical exemplification of Seward's higher-law doctrine on the plains of Kansas.

The fulminations of the London press against the United States, raising a war panic in England, have excited no alarm on this side of the water. The people of the United States could not perceive any good grounds for these sudden demonstrations, and looked upon the pretexts put forth to justify them as simply absurd. The occasion immediately suggested to the mind of every one, is that the British ministry sought to hide their annoyance and defeat respecting the enlistment business in the United States, by assuming a seeming belligerent attitude. I have reason to believe that the re-call of Mr. Crampton, the British minister at Washington, and of all the agents of the Government implicated in violating our neutrality laws, has been demanded, and if the demand is not acceded to, that their dismissal has been resolved upon. Such a proceeding alone can vindicate the dignity of our Government, and prove our sincere desire to maintain a strict neutrality in the present European war. Such a discomfiture will have a telling effect in England against the Palmerston ministry, and perhaps lead to its compulsory resignation. The possibility that certain European governments, whose neutrality England has also violated, may imitate the example set them by the United States, may, perhaps, also have had an effect; and hence this recent warlike demonstration against this country as a domestic political movement.

The Minnesota, the third of the six new steam Frigates, was launched from the Washington Navy Yard to-day with the greatest success. She glided into the water with the utmost grace, and is a model for a vessel of war. Perhaps twenty thousand persons were present, and among them the President, the Secretary of the Navy, the other members of the Cabinet and many members of Congress. Success to the Minnesota!

MECKLENBURG.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

Reported for the "North-Carolina Standard,"
By A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
Norfolk, Dec. 1, 1855.

FLOUR.—The market is poorly supplied, and the demand good. We quote S. F. $10 @ 10½; Extra $10½ @ 11; Family 11¼ @ 11½.

CORN.—Measure, 85 @ 86c.; Weight 92c.

COTTON—Stock light and market without animation. Last sales 9¾c.

NAVAL STORES show little activity. We quote Tar at $2 @ $2¼; Spirits Turpentine small sales at 43 @ 45c.; no sales crude Turpentine or Rosin.

STAVES—Pipe $65; W. O. Hhd $50; R. O. Hhd. $33; Heading wanted at 65 @ 70; Bbls. 23 @ 28.

BACON—N. C., hog round 14 @ 15c.; Western Sides 14 @ 15c.; Shoulders 13 @ 14c.; Lard 14c.

LIME—W. C. $1¼ @ $1 80; Thomaston $1¾ @ $1 15.

SALT—Jeffrey & Darcey, Worthington, or Marshall's factory filled L. B. $1 95c.; G. B. $1 35 @ $1 50c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples $1⅞ @ $1¼; pealed Peaches $3¼ @ $3½ per bush.

GUANO—Peruvian $51 @ $53; Mexican $35 @ $33.

GROCERIES are firm at our last quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Wilmington, Dec. 1, 1855.

TURPENTINE—No change to note in prices, and market firm. Further sales yesterday of only 45 bbls

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUB-CRIBER HAVING PURCH...SED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time*. Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be forwarded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise generally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in receipt of the following goods:

200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
35 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd 2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Adamantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 3 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Oznabugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Brigit P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Table and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Saleratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;

together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6¼ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6¼ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

[PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a series of Memoirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.

A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.

The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Slaucus. By Charles Kingsley. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at H. L. EVANS.

Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacca, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Handkerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy. H. L. EVANS.

September 29, 1855. 90—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toe a scar, the cut of an oxe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetwon, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove the wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., Sept. 1855. 94—tf.

MASONIC.—THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of this Masonic body will be held in this City, on Monday evening, the 3d December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for its consideration. The Officers of the Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper Representatives to be appointed, in conformity with the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1855. 93—td.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—THE AUCTION AND Commission business under the style and firm of Litchford & Cooke will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, and he will settle the former business.

J. J. LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, Oct. 23 1855. 96—

FOR SALE,

Highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Visit to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12mo cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experience during a year's travel in the above named countries, and is intended to convey an accurate idea of their present physical and social aspect. The results of the writer's observations are given in the same delightfully natural style which characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised work. The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Central Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigable travelers of the day. We know of no books of the kind that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sunday Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, never equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few persons now living. We venture the assertion, that this new book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and best work,"—*Eastern Argus.*

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFUL AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Basket of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repast to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the unsavoriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold of by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, in explanation of the title, to say that the random sketches contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavings accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentry.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—Maud and other Poems, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—Peg Woffington, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—Land, Labor and Gold, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—The Note Book, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—The Voyages and Adventures of Aymas Leigh. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—Oakfield, a Novel, $1.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinton R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C. McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Edward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereux. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips. By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.

W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

JUST RECEIVED.—A GOOD ARTICLE OF Mackerel and Herrings, and for sale by J. J. LITCHFORD.
October 23, 1855. 96—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.

Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in the University of New York.

Todd on the nervous system.

A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.

The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
September 7, 1855. 82—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSON COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1855.—Joseph Hare, John Hare, and others *vs.* Stephen Rentfrow.—Caveat to a Will.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Hare, deceased, was produced in open Court by Stephen Rentfrow, the Executor therein named, and by him propounded for probate as the last Will and Testament of the said John Hare, deceased. When Joseph Hare, John Hare and Rufus Hare, as next of kin of John Hare, deceased, appear in open Court, protest against, and enter their Caveat to the probate of said paper writing, as the last will and testament of said John Hare, deceased. And thereupon the Court do order and direct that the Jury be sworn and empaneled to enquire "whether the said paper writing is the last Will and Testament of John Hare, deceased." And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Willis Hare, who is one of the next of kin to the said John Hare, deceased, is a non-resident of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the N. C. Weekly Standard for six weeks, notifying the said Willis Hare and next of kin to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Courthouse in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday of November next, and see proceedings.

WITNESS; J. H. Keneday, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, 1855.

J. H. KENEDAY, Cl'k.
October 26, 1855. 94—6w.

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.

N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to WILLIAM J. CLARKE.
Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.
Raleigh, Feb. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one o the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.
Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fittedup in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.
☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.* WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.
February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

DE QUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, ——
The Miscellaneous Essays, do ——
The Cæsars, do ——
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Theological Essays and other Papers, do ——
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo, ——

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,
Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.

Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 88—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,
MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.
Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.
August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'. Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes; allowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present. E. A. CRUDUP, President.

Office R. & G. R. R.
Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROlinian.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 86—

CHEAP SATINETT PANTS.—50 PAIRS JUST received, suitable for servants.

Also, 50 Coats of the same material, at $5 25 per suit.

E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1855. 93—3t.

THE SEASON HAS ARRIVED WHEN those in want of fine Clothing should call and examine the stock arriving daily at the Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.
Oct. 12, '55. 93—tf.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 86—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June